

XP-002166815

AN - 1991-340114 [25]

AP - AU19900052258 19900327

CPY - GEMI-N

DC - D16 M25

FS - CPI

IC - C12N1/20 ; C12S13/00 ; C22B1/11 ; C22B3/18 ; C22B11/00

IN - CAMPHER M P; HOLDER N H; LAWSON E N

MC - D05-H M25-B M25-G20

PA - (GEMI-N) GEN MINING METALS &

PN - AU5225890 A 19911003 DW199147 000pp

PR - AU19900052258 19900327

XA - C1991-146885

XIC - C12N-001/20 ; C12S-013/00 ; C22B-001/11 ; C22B-003/18 ; C22B-011/00

AB - AU9052258 A method of extracting metal from a sulphide ore is claimed.

The method comprises making a slurry from the ore, subjecting the slurry to biological oxidn. using Thiobacillus ferrooxidans, sepg. solids from the slurry and recovering metal from the solids. T. ferrooxidans is mainly of strain TF-FC-1.

- Also claimed are a method of extracting gold from a sulphide ore and strain TF-FC-1.

- Oxidn. occurs at pH 1.2-2.0, pref. 1.7-1.8 and temp. 20-45 deg.C, pref. 40 deg.C. Strains of T. thiooxidans and Leptospiraillum ferrooxidans may also be used in the oxidn. step.

- USE/ADVANTAGE - Metals e.g. Au and other precious metals are removed from sulphide ores e.g. pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and sometimes chalcopyrite and other Cu minerals. Addn. of other bacteria increases the oxidn. efficiency.

- (Dwg.0/3)

IW - BIOLOGICAL OXIDATION SULPHIDE ORE THIOBACILLUS FERROOXIDANS PRODUCE GOLD

IKW - BIOLOGICAL OXIDATION SULPHIDE ORE THIOBACILLUS FERROOXIDANS PRODUCE GOLD

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NC - 001

OPD - 1990-03-27

ORD - 1991-10-03

PAW - (GEMI-N) GEN MINING METALS &

TI - Biological oxidation of sulphide ore - using thiobacillus ferrooxidans to produce gold